

VI.—*A List of the Birds of Portugal.*

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DURING the year 1883 I commenced the publication of a "List of the Birds of Portugal," in the Portuguese magazine, 'Jornal da Sociedade d'Instrução do Porto.' After a few consecutive numbers of this periodical had appeared, its publication was temporarily suspended, but it is about to reappear. However, I have resolved to publish my list in the English language also, in case any of our British ornithologists may feel interested in the observations on the birds of this country, many of which are probably British migrants.

Very little has hitherto been published on the ornithology of Portugal, and, indeed, few people have, so far as I am aware, studied it. In 1862, Dr. Barboza du Bocage published a catalogue of the Portuguese birds then existing in the Lisbon Museum. Dr. Albino Giraldes also published a list of those in the Coimbra Museum; and the Rev. A. C. Smith contributed to this Journal (*Ibis*, 1868, pp. 428-460) a "Sketch of the Birds of Portugal," in which he enumerated 193 species.

Since these lists were printed, the knowledge of the ornithology of this country has increased, and many species which were then thought to be rare have since proved to be common, at least in suitable localities or at some special season of the year; other forms have been differentiated, such as *Sitta cesia*, *Acredula irbii*, &c. Unfortunately, however, the number of lovers of ornithology in Portugal has continued very small, and, so far as I know, there are at the present moment only two field-ornithologists in this country, my valued friend, Dr. José Maria Rosa de Carvalho, of Coimbra, and myself. We have for many years had a very pleasant occasional correspondence on our favourite hobby, and to him I am indebted for many particulars in this list, more especially as regards the birds observed by him in the neighbourhood of Coimbra and the popular names by which they are known there.

Of late years many of my friends, learning that I was

collecting observations on birds, have kindly sent me specimens, with dates and localities where obtained while out shooting. This has proved of much assistance to me in fixing the dates of arrival of many of the larger and rarer autumn migrants.

Although the fauna of Portugal is, as would naturally be expected, almost identical with that of Spain, and much resembles that of Italy, there are nevertheless some special points of interest in this country. It forms the extreme westerly point of Europe, and many of its birds differ widely from those of the east of Europe; it has a long line of coast washed by the Atlantic, favourable for observations on sea-birds, some of which perhaps are not met with in the Mediterranean; it is also one of the great high-ways for the migration of birds to Africa and back again. Some species are merely regular summer or winter residents.

Numerous observations on what has been called the "Mystery of Mysteries," the migration of birds, are much required from all countries. Colonel Irby made some excellent notes on the birds of Southern Spain during his stay at Gibraltar, and gave them in his book, 'The Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar;' and these, I believe, are the only ones which have been published on the migration of the birds of Spain. What renders Portuguese ornithology more especially interesting is the great current of migrants which passes every autumn along the coast of Portugal from north to south, and again in spring from south to north. There are also arrivals on the coast as winter approaches of birds which appear to come from the mountains of the interior of Spain and Portugal, as, for instance, the Wood Lark, Southern Grey Shrike, and Dartford Warbler; this latter species has been thought to be one of those which do not wander, but there is no doubt that it is partly migratory in this country.

The most superficial observer cannot avoid noticing the passage southwards of flocks of Turtle Doves, Tree Pipits, and Hoopoes during the month of September, followed by

that of Wood Pigeons, Sky Larks, Meadow Pipits, Golden Plover, Lapwings, Stone Plover, &c.

A remarkable circumstance is that many of the species of birds which pass in such thousands in the autumn from north to south do not appear to return by the same route in the spring. It is known that they appear in the south of Spain in the spring, but they do not seem to return northwards by the coast of Portugal; whether they pass further inland I cannot say. It does not, however, appear probable that marsh-birds, at all events, would take the route across the inland Serras.

In the spring months I have repeatedly and in vain searched for the Aquatic, Sedge, Grasshopper, and Blue-throated Warblers in those marshy localities along the sea-coast where they were so common and certain to be found during their autumn migration. Even the Whinchat deserts us till the following autumn. Col. Irby mentions the departure of the Whinchat in September, and its return to Gibraltar in the spring. It would be interesting to trace it on its way back to the north of Europe by a route different to that by which it came.

The sea-birds and Waders and a few land species return north along the coast.

Graminivorous birds, Goldfinches, Linnets, Serin Finches, and Greenfinches, many of which are found here all the year round, and of which larger numbers than are generally supposed migrate south during the autumn months, return northwards through Portugal in the spring; yet they take a rather more inland line than they do when migrating southwards. This is well known to the bird-catchers.

Palmén mentions that in a few localities it has been remarked that certain birds appear only in the autumn ('Zugstrassen der Vögel,' pp. 18, 28, and 37), and attempts to account for this in a manner not satisfactory to my mind, when his arguments are applied to marsh-birds. On the west side of the Iberian peninsula it is only along the coast that suitable resting-places for these birds are to be met with, and in these we should expect to meet with our autumn visitors during the spring also, but they do not appear.

A parallel case is that of a bird frequenting mossy meadows, Ray's Wagtail, which passes down the coast of Portugal during the autumn, taking the place of the southern form, the Grey-headed Yellow Wagtail. In the spring the latter returns, but only on one occasion have I seen a Ray's Wagtail in the spring. This would be a more likely bird to pass inland than the Grasshopper and Aquatic Warblers; I suspect, however, that they pass up the east coast of Spain in the spring to reach their northern summer stations.

When one stands on the Portuguese coast on a favourable autumn morning, while an easterly land-breeze is blowing, and watches flock after flock of migrating birds pass flying due south, steadily on, a curious feeling of wonder creeps over you. From what countries do they come, and to what countries are they going? We know that many of them cross the Straits of Gibraltar to the African coast. How far down that coast do they go?

Some of the later arrivals spend the winter with us (for instance, the Pied Wagtails, Rooks, Lapwings, Sky Larks, and Meadow Pipits), disappearing in the spring. The land-birds usually migrate from about half an hour after sunrise until 9 o'clock in the morning, after which hour they saunter along or feed in the fields and woods.

Most of the species of migrating Portuguese birds have been watched by me on the move southwards:—Swallows, Swifts, Sky Larks, Tree Pipits, Meadow Pipits, Turtle Doves, Willow Wrens, Wood Pigeons, Lapwings, Terns, Gulls, Ducks, Sandpipers, and others too numerous to mention. The largest migration of sea-birds which I ever witnessed was during a somewhat foggy morning, on which occasion I noticed, among others, Gannets, Terns, Gulls, Ducks, and Waders. It is usual with the latter to migrate chiefly during the night. I have heard the notes of thousands of Sandpipers passing overhead at night, and have recognized the notes of several, such as the Dunlin, Turnstone, Redshank, and Whimbrel, more especially during foggy weather, when they call constantly to each other. I have seen the Whimbrel returning north in large flocks in the spring during the daytime.

No observations on the migration of birds on the coast of Portugal seem to have been published hitherto. Palmén, in his '*Zugstrassen der Vögel*' (the migration-roads followed by birds), gives on his map the coast of Portugal as one of them, and in this he is right; yet he seems to have possessed very few data regarding this route, and these concerning only two species on the north coast of Spain, and none on the coast of Portugal.

On the 18th April, 1884, when on a visit to the south of Portugal with Dr. Hans Gadow and Mr. Scott B. Wilson, I shot two specimens of a very dark-plumaged Sky Lark on the summit of the Foja peak, Serra de Monchique, in the extreme south-west of Portugal. Being surprised to find Sky Larks in Portugal at this time of the year, as they are all gone from the neighbourhood of Oporto by the end of March, and remarking that my two Foja specimens were of darker plumage than those seen near Oporto during the winter, it struck me that the Foja Sky Larks might belong to a southern form of this species, either resident or spending only the summer there. My two specimens were unfortunately lost through the carelessness of a porter; but as this Lark was afterwards found on the Serra do Roxo, near Coimbra, I obtained a specimen of a young bird and sent it to England. Mr. Howard Saunders reports that a darker specimen has been received from Rügen, Baltic, and there is no ground for making it a new species. I draw attention to this bird, as it appears to me quite possible that the southern Sky Larks may vary considerably from the northern form, and that those Sky Larks which are found in winter in the fields near Oporto may not remain in Portugal during the summer, but migrate north to France, England, Germany, &c. They appear to me lighter in colour, but I have not had the opportunity of examining more than two adult specimens and one young one of the darker form. It is possible that as winter comes on the northern dwellers may move a few degrees south, taking the place of a more southern group of the same species, which has also moved still further south about the same time. We know that this obtains with



individuals of different species. It appears to me probable that it may occur with individuals of the same species. This is a subject worthy of attention, and it is only by the close study of the migrations of geographical varieties that it can be settled.

My notes on the migration of birds in Portugal began systematically in 1878, and since that time I have made many thousands of notes, which are condensed in this list. They have supplied an interest to my walks during my leisure hours. Had I possessed more time at my disposal, they might have been more complete; but it is useless to expect absolute accuracy, they must go for what they may be worth.

I believe it has been noticed by American ornithologists that towards the southern limits of a species the reproductive powers of birds become weakened; and, so far as I have been able to ascertain, this seems to hold good in Portugal. The Missel Thrush and the Hedge Sparrow, which breed in this country, their southern summer limit in the west of Europe, appear to me to lay fewer eggs in Portugal than they do in England. I have mostly found only three eggs in their nests in Portugal, and of the Hedge Sparrow I have only once found a nest with five eggs. To be able to draw a reliable conclusion on this point, it would be necessary to keep for some years a record of the number of eggs in each nest found and repeatedly visited, allowing the bird to sit, of course, to ensure that the nest shall have its full complement of eggs, and to compare the record with a similar one kept in a more northern country.

During my rambles in the various provinces of Portugal, it has been my constant care to obtain the correct local names of the commoner birds of each locality. My long residence in this country and intimate knowledge of the language have, I believe, enabled me to overcome many difficulties and to avoid errors arising from the country people giving the same name to different species in different localities, and occasionally giving the wrong name to myself, for some of the country people are not acquainted with the names of the birds in their own district. In this they

are not singular—although, as a rule, the country people of Portugal have a very fair acquaintance with the commoner birds, and can distinguish them by popular names. Many of these are onomatopœic (*i. e.* derive their origin from the notes uttered by the birds), such as “Pim-pim” (Chaffinch, neighbourhood of Oporto). Many bear traces of Latin origin—“Arvella” (Wagtail, Aveiro): some are almost identical with the Latin—“Merula” (Blackbird, province of Algarve), “Tordo” (Thrush, all over Portugal). Some are possibly from the Moorish, as “Boita” (Fan-tailed Warbler, Aveiro), “Bou-fesito” at Tangiers (see Col. Irby’s ‘Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar’), “Bibes” (Lapwing, Algarve and Alemtejo), “Beebét” at Casa Blanca on the coast of Morocco. Some are taken from a distinguishing mark, as the crest-plume of the Lapwing (“Gallispo,” near Oporto: Latin *Gallus*, a cock). Others are from their habits, “Pica-pau,” lit. “the Woodpecker”; or from their favourite food, “Papa-amoras,” the Whitethroat, lit. “blackberry-eater.” Others may puzzle philologists to trace their origin. One can understand why the largest species of Woodpecker is called “real,” or royal, but why is the smallest called “gallego”? This same diminutive is given to other species, such as Jack Snipe “Narceja gallega,” the Short-toed Lark “Calhandra gallega,” the Little Bittern “Touro gallego,” &c. Galicia is one of the northern provinces of Spain, from which come many servants and porters to earn their living in Portugal, and are a very useful and industrious class. Being hewers of wood and drawers of water, the Portuguese have acquired the habit of looking down on them, and “gallego” is here a term of inferiority. It may have been in this sense applied to the smaller species when there is more than one nearly allied. Where a bird is of specially bright plumage it is sometimes called “Francez” (French) or “Da India” (from India). The peasants may have learned to connect high ornamentation with those two countries, with which Portugal has had commerce for many centuries.

I must apologize for many shortcomings in this list. My leisure has been very limited; there are here no specimens

for comparison with my own; there are very few reference-books on natural history in the Public Library, especially on ornithology. I take this opportunity of acknowledging the kind and ready assistance of Professor Alfred Newton, of Cambridge, who has been good enough to write me very full particulars in reply to my queries on various points.

The classification which I have followed in this list is that given in Dresser's list of European birds, but in a very few instances I have ventured to add a third name on the trinomial system. I find it much against the grain to give names of specific weight to closely allied races.

*A List of Birds observed in Portugal, with Special Reference to those met with in the neighbourhood of Oporto.*

1. *TURDUS VISCIVORUS*. "Tordeia," Oporto; "Tordeira," "Tordoveia," Coimbra.

Abundant, at all events in the north of Portugal, where it breeds. It is found also in the extreme south, on the Serra de Monchique, and I have met with it at Abrantes. Dr. José Maria Rosa de Carvalho informs me that it is common near Coimbra. I have received eggs from the Beira. I have generally found only three eggs in the nests of this species in Portugal. In the year 1878, I saw one bird at the mouth of the river Douro, which commenced to sing as early as Dec. 3rd.

2. *TURDUS MUSICUS*. "Tordo," Oporto and Portugal generally; "Tordo branco," Coimbra.

This bird arrives in Portugal in the beginning of October, passes the winter here, and is sometimes met with as late as the end of March or even the beginning of April, being most abundant during its passage south in November. When it arrives in Portugal, the grapes are already gathered, and therefore it does not damage the vineyards, as it is reported to do in France. It is very fond of the small Portuguese olives, and probably assists in the dispersal of the seeds of small stone-fruits. When on passage, the birds usually travel singly, in pairs, or in small flocks. It has not yet been



known to breed in Portugal. I have looked for it without success during summer in the northern Serra do Gerez, which would be the most likely place if it lingered anywhere in this country.

3. *TURDUS ILIACUS*. "Tordo," Oporto; "Tordo ruivo," Coimbra; "Tordo pisco," Penafiel.

Arrives a little later than *T. musicus*, and is almost as abundant in winter, departing in January and February.

4. *TURDUS PILARIS*. "Tordeia," Oporto; "Tordo tornal," Coimbra.

Rather common during severe winters, and arrives later than *T. musicus* and *T. iliacus*.

5. *TURDUS MERULA* (Linn.). "Melro," general name in Portugal; "Merula," Algarve; "Merlo," Galicia.

Very abundant all over Portugal and resident. In the beginning of February it makes a noise like that of striking two pebbles together, and shortly afterwards begins to sing, continuing till the end of July. I fancy that those in the extreme south of Portugal have a shriller song than those in the north. This species does not recommence song in the autumn as most other birds do. Albino and pied varieties have been met with here.

6. *TURDUS TORQUATUS*. "Melro de papo branco."

I have seen a few specimens obtained in Portugal, but with no note of the dates on which obtained. It is probable that they arrive from the north in October. Penafiel, near Oporto, is one of the localities where it has appeared. On March 14th of this year, my brother Alfred saw one on the mountain-side near Pinheiro, which is near Braga.

7. *MONTICOLA SAXATILIS* (Linn.). "Macuco," Melres; "Melro das rochas," Coimbra.

Common on the Abitureira cliffs near Melres, Pinhão, and other rocky localities along the river Douro, where it breeds. Of the two specimens in the Coimbra Museum, one was obtained from the Serra do Zorro; one was shot in May, and the other in July. Migratory, sings perched on

a rock, or on wing when flying from one rock to another, shivering with its wings, as is usual with birds when they sing on the wing. Its song is pleasing and melodious.

8. *MONTICOLA CYANUS* (Linn.). "Merifela," Pinhão; "Melro fragoeiro," Douro; "Melro lapeiro," Caldas de Aregos; "Melro azul," Coimbra; "Solitario," Alemtejo and Algarve.

Common on the rocky banks of the river Douro, above Melres. I have seen a specimen obtained at Villa Real; and it is met with at Coimbra, where, according to Dr. José Maria Rosa de Carvalho, it is not very common. In April of 1884, I saw two of these birds on the banks of the river Guadiana. Resident.

9. *CINCLUS AQUATICUS*. "Melro peixeiro," general name; "Melro do rio," river Minho.

Common and resident on the rivers and streams in mountainous localities, especially in the north of Portugal. It appears on some of the tributaries of the Mondego, and on this latter river east of Coimbra. The young follow the parent for some time, and it is interesting to see the latter dropping from a boulder into the water, to reappear very soon with an insect for its expectant young.

10. *SAXICOLA CENANTHE* (Linn.). "Tanjarro," Peniche; "Caiada," "Rabo branco," Coimbra and Estremadura.

I have met with this species from May till the 17th October on rocks near the sea-shore, as at Lavadoz (southern side of the mouth of the Douro), Peniche, &c.; also on the mountainous serras, in stony and desolate places. Rare near Coimbra. Summer migrant.

11. *SAXICOLA ALBICOLLIS*, Vieill. "Tanj-asno," Algarve; "Coelva," Abrantes.

So far as I am aware, this species has not been met with in the north of Portugal; at all events, it is not found near Oporto or Coimbra. There are specimens in the Lisbon Museum from Penamacor and Barranhos, and I saw and obtained specimens in the Algarve, where it prefers the plains,

and is often to be seen perched on the fig-trees. It is a conspicuous and handsome bird, and has a somewhat pleasing and short song. I have also seen it near Abrantes. Summer migrant.

12. *SAXICOLA RUFA* (C. L. Brehm). "Caiada," "Queijeira," "Tanjarra" (Coimbra); "Tanjarro," Tras os Montes and Peniche; "Tange-asno," Alemtejo; "Chasco branco," Melres.

Commoner in the southern half of Portugal than in the northern localities and heaths. Summer migrant.

13. *SAXICOLA LEUCURA* (Gm.). "Rabo branco," Pinhão (Alto Douro); "Chasco de leque," Melres.

Common on the rocky banks of the Douro; for instance, on the Abitureira cliffs, Bateiras, &c. It may sometimes be seen perched on the roof of a wine-lagar, where the grapes are pressed and the wine fermented. It was thought that it did not exist near Coimbra until one was shot on the Serra do Zorro. I have seen it nowhere but on the river Douro. Its song is lively and pleasing. The local name of "Ave de leque," or fan-bird, is derived from its habit of spreading out the tail-feathers like a fan. It is the only species of *Saxicola* resident in Portugal.

14. *PRATINCOLA RUBETRA* (Linn.). "Chasco," "Tange-asno," Coimbra.

Appears near Oporto on passage from the second week of September till nearly the end of October, and is common during this migration. The earliest date on which I have seen this bird is the 9th Sept. (1883), and the 19th Oct. (1879) the latest. The migration lasts about a month. It is fond of perching on the top of the dry Indian-corn stalks. The popular name at Coimbra, "Tange-asno" (gee-up, donkey!) originates from its note, like that used by the donkey-boys to urge on their beasts. It is also applied to other Chats with similar note and to the Woodchat.

15. *PRATINCOLA RUBICOLA*. "Chas-chas," Redondela, Galicia, Spain; "Chasco," north of Portugal; "Cartaxo," southwards.

The educated classes pronounce the *c* soft in "Chasco," and the hard pronunciation of the *c* by the peasants is probably archaic, the name being no doubt onomatopœic. It is interesting to observe the sharp boundaries of the two very distinct popular names of this bird. I have not been able to discover the origin of the southern name "Cartaxo;" but its northern coast-limit (Angeja, near Aveiro) curiously enough coincides more or less with the southern name of the White Wagtail, which at Angeja takes the name of "Arve'la," from the Latin *arvum*. The most northern inland locality is Caldas de Aregos, where "Cartaxo" is sometimes used.

This species is very abundant all over the country, settling on the stone walls, top of the furze bushes, on the telegraph-wires, or some other elevation. The pairs seem inseparable, and it is a tame, fearless bird. This Chat is one of the earliest to nest.

The country people have a superstition that this is a "peçonhenta" or excommunicated bird, and upon inquiry they told me that it was the bird which led Judas to where Christ was to be found. In Galicia the country people say that while leading Judas, the Stonechat cried (in Gallego dialect!) "Chas, chas, por aquí bem bas" ("This is the way"); but the Chaffinch tried to lead in a contrary direction by crying "Pim, pim, por aquí bem vim" ("Come this way"). The Chaffinch is therefore looked on with more favour.

16. *RUTICILLA PHÆNICURUS* (Linn.). "Rabeta," Coimbra.

The Coimbra Museum contains some specimens, and Dr. Carvalho informs me that this bird usually appears in the neighbourhood of that city in September on passage, and disappears during October, being scarcer in some years than in others.

17. *RUTICILLA TITYS* (Scop.). "Pisco ferreiro," Oporto; "Injá," Melres; "Raboruivo," Penafiel, Peniche; "Negrone," "Noite negra," Vigo; "Ferreiro," Coimbra.

This rock-loving-bird is of general distribution in stony places; it is also found in towns, where it makes its nest in holes in walls, or under the roofs. I often hear its clear short

song from the tops of the houses as I pass along the streets Oporto. It begins to sing from the middle to the end of February, and continues till the end of June. After the autumn moult it recommences its song in September and goes on till nearly the end of December. I met with it in two of the most westerly parts of Europe, namely the Berlengas Islands on the west coast of Portugal, and the Cies Islands at the entrance to Vigo Bay, Galicia.

18. *CYANECULA WOLFI* (C. L. Brehm).

Appears abundantly in August, September, and October, on migration, frequenting low bushes and skulking in damp meadows near water. It is sometimes seen in gardens. The earliest date noted was August 10th; the latest, October 17th, on the banks of the creek, Leça de Palmeira near Oporto. I have never seen this species on the spring migration, although I have repeatedly looked for it in the places where it was sure to be found in autumn.

19. *ERITHACUS RUBECULA* (Linn.). “Bisco.”

This species is very abundant all through the year in this country, more so in the north than in the south, the former being more wooded and having a greater rainfall. Like its relative the Bluebreast this bird evidently likes a leafy shade and a dampish situation. Although by no means shy it is not so familiar here as it is in England during winter, for as no snow falls except on the serras, it can always find some food for itself. It nests early and it has been known to breed in mild winters: for instance, on the 22nd Oct., 1880, Dr. Carvalho wrote me from Coimbra that a pair were building a nest in the Cellas church, entering through a broken pane in a window. That month was very mild. On the 4th of January, 1884, a friend informed me that he had seen a fledgeling in his garden opposite Oporto.

20. *DAULIAS LUSCINIA* (Linn.). “Rouxinol,” Portugal; “Ruiseñor,” Galicia.

Arrives in April and remains till the autumn. Scarce in the immediate neighbourhood of Oporto. Very abundant in



the provinces of Minho, Douro, and Beira. I am not aware that the Northern Nightingale, *Daulias philomela* (Bechst.), has been found in this country.

21. *SYLVIA RUFA*. “Papa-amoras,” literally berry-eater, Oporto; “Charrasca,” Melres; “Cheldra,” Esmoriz.

Abundant and generally distributed. Generally arrives at Oporto about the 8th April, and I have met with it in March. Its disappearance in October coincides with that of the blackberries, of which it is gluttonously fond, and it is probable that many blackberry-plants are dispersed by seeds dropped by this bird. In the neighbourhood of Santa Clara a Velha and S. Martinho das Amoreiras, I met with a variety with a darker head and brighter colours than the usual form of the northern part of Portugal. Prof. Newton, to whom I sent a specimen, reported that he had never seen so bright-coloured a specimen of this species.

NOTE.—I am almost certain that I have seen *Sylvia curruca* near Oporto. There is a specimen in the Coimbra Museum obtained in 1878 at Majorca. As it occurs in winter and spring in Andalucia (Irby, Saunders), it is probable that it will be found in Portugal on migration.

22. *SYLVIA SUBALPINA* (Bonelli).

Dr. Carvalho informs me that in the Coimbra Museum there is a specimen obtained in August at Bragança.

23. *SYLVIA CONSPICILLATA* (Marm.).

The Lisbon Museum possesses two specimens, one of which was obtained from Arrabida.

24. *SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA* (Gm.). “Tutinegra dos Vallados,” Coimbra; “Fura-Moita,” Verride.

Very common on the banks of the Mondego, also at Abrantes, and appears to be pretty generally distributed in the south of Portugal. I believe I saw this skulking species near Oporto on the 10th of June and the 23rd of December, 1883, and it is probably resident in this country all the year round, as it is in some parts of Spain. Many were seen

by me at Abrantes in November, but I have not seen it north of Oporto.

25. *SYLVIA ORPHEA*, Temm.

I have not met with this species in the north of Portugal, but it is found near Lisbon, and abundantly in the Pinhal da Quarteira, near Albufeira, Algarve, in June. Its song is very loud for the size of the bird, and is a combination of the Wood Lark's with that of the Blackcap. This, like the Sardinian Warbler, is one of the birds of the southern half of Portugal; it does not seem, however, to be at all common near Coimbra. I have seen this bird in the Alemtejo.

26. *SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA* (Linn.). "Tutinegra" for "Touta-negra," *i. e.* "black-poll."

This species is abundant and resident, frequenting gardens and wooded country. Its song may be heard all through the year except in November, December, and January, being most vigorous in spring and fainter in July and August, during which months the bird moults.

27. *SYLVIA SALICARIA* (Linn.).

I found a nest of the Garden Warbler, with three fresh eggs (June 9th, 1882), on the Ilha do Conguêdo, near Valença, on the river Minho, obtaining the bird, and others were seen in the bushes. At Angeja, near Aveiro, and in the grounds of the Zoological Gardens at Lisbon, I again met with it in summer. Near Oporto I have only seen it in the months of August, September, and October, when large numbers appear in the orchards and gardens. They are very fond of figs, elder-berries, and other fruit.

28. *MELIZOPHILUS UNDATUS* (Bodd.). "Cheide," Jou, Traz-os-Montes; "Felosa preta," Penafiel; "Rozinha," Vianna do Castelo.

The Dartford Warbler is found in Portugal all the year round, but there is no doubt that it is at least partially migratory. The mouth of the Douro, for instance, is a locality where it is not found in summer, but appears about the 10th of October, remaining until the beginning or middle of

February. It does not entirely avoid the sea-coast in summer, for I saw a bird and nest on the 4th June, 1882, on Cies Island, Vigo Bay. This species likes the heather and gorse on upland moors and serras; and I have occasionally seen small flocks in winter, when the snow and cold on the serras probably drives them down to the valleys and sea-coast. I have met with this species also in the Serra do Gerez, Beira, Estremadura, Ribatejo, Alemtejo, and Algarve, on heaths.

29. *REGULUS CRISTATUS* (Koch). "Estrellinha," "Felosa de Touta," Penafiel.

Appears in winter in small flocks.

A variety, *Regulus cristatus maderensis*, is found in Madeira.

30. *REGULUS IGNICAPILLUS*.

The Fire-crest, which bears the same local names as the above, appears in winter generally in pairs. Colonel Irby says that this bird breeds near Gibraltar; there is therefore a chance of finding it in this country in summer, at which season, however, I have not yet met with it.

31. *PHYLLOSCOPUS COLLYBITA* (Vieill.). "Foloso," Oporto; "Firafolha," Anchora; "Ferifolha," Jou, Tras os Montes; "Feloca," Ovar; "Furifolha," Estoi, Algarve; "Filosa," Redondela, Galicia, Spain.

Resident and abundant, nesting in the gorse and brambles about a foot from the ground. More numerous in the autumn. Sings from the first week in February till nearly the end of August, and recommences in November for a short time.

32. *PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS* (Linn.). "Folosa."

Appears in August and September on passage. I am not aware that this species breeds in Portugal; but as Colonel Irby says it has been known to breed in the south of Spain, it may perhaps be found in summer in this country also.

33. *PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATRIX* (Bechst.). "Folosa."

There is one specimen in the Lisbon Muscum, obtained at Barranhos.

34. *PHYLLOSCOPUS BONELLII* (Vieill.).

There is a specimen in the Coimbra Museum, and Dr. Carvalho tells me it appears in that neighbourhood in autumn.

35. *HYPOLAIS POLYGLOTTA* (Vieill.). "Folosa," "Floria," Oporto.

Common. Arrives in the spring and goes away in the autumn. Builds in bushes, about a yard or two from the ground, an open nest lightly and neatly made of stalks of grass. It is specially fond of broom thickets.

I have not met with the Icterine Warbler, but I am not surprised to see that it has been met with in Spain during spring and autumn, as I considered it a northern form and should have expected it only at those seasons.

36. *AEDON GALACTODES* (Temm.).

I have seen this bird in the scrub near Abrantes and also near Tavira in the Algarve. I have not met with it in the north of Portugal.

37. *ACROCEPHALUS STREPERUS* (Vieill.). "Rouxinol pequeno das caniças," Ovar.

Abundant in the reeds in marshy places such as Ovar, Esmoriz, and Estarreja. Arrives in the spring, nests in May and June; in August it appears in the hedges and orchards on passage, and is seen till nearly the end of October.

38. *ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS* (L.). "Rouxinol grande das caniças," Ovar; "Ferreiro," Murtoza; "Pinta-ró-ró," Vagos, near Aveiro.

Abundant in the tall reeds in large marshes such as those at Ovar, Estarreja, Angeja, and Aveiro, but is not found during the winter months. It is a giant edition of *A. streperus*, frequenting larger reeds, over deeper water, singing a louder song and having a heavier flight. Its song, *karra-karra-karra, karree-karree-karree, charra-charra-charra*, rings loud and clear far over the marshes, and occasionally the bird can be seen flitting from one clump of reeds to another, where it plunges into the thickest parts, clinging to the reeds sideways or perching near the bending top. Its nest is

beautifully made of stalks of dry grass artistically woven together to a cup-shape, and suspended against three or more tall reeds where they stand thickly together.

39. *ACROCEPHALUS AQUATICUS* (Gmel.).

This species is common on the old salt-pans at Mattosinhos, near Oporto, in the second week of August, and is to be found there till about the third week in October. I have found it also in the water-meadows near the Castello do Queijo, but only in the autumn, although I have frequently looked for it there in the winter, spring, and summer.

40. *ACROCEPHALUS SCHÆNOBÆNUS* (L.).

This species is also found near Mattosinhos on the banks of the Leça creek, where it frequents the reeds, while *A. aquaticus* prefers the rushes. It occurs in August and September on passage, and I saw two near Abrantes on November 5th, 1882.

41. *LOCUSTELLA NÆVIA* (Bodd.).

Appears on passage in September and October in company with *A. aquaticus* and frequents somewhat similar situations, but is fonder of the ditch-sides. Dr. Carvalho informs me that this species is common on the alluvial plains on the sides of the Mondego below Coimbra in September and part of October, and that he saw one once in January. I have never met with it near Oporto except in the autumn.

42. *LOCUSTELLA LUSCINIODES* (Savi).

Dr. Carvalho, who is my authority for this species, informs me that he once met with it in the S. Fagundo marsh, near Coimbra, where he saw the old bird and young. I have looked for it in vain in the large marshes near Aveiro and in the Algarve.

43. *CETTIA CETTI* (Marmora). "Rouxinol bravo."

A few birds appear every year in the bushes on the edges of streams near the sea about Castello do Queijo, near Oporto, and remain there from October till March; the species is therefore somewhat migratory. I found it very abundant on the banks of the Mondego, near Coimbra, in



October, and Dr. Carvalho tells me it is met with there all the year round, and nests in the bushes. It sings throughout the year, and it is somewhat startling in winter to hear a loud and abrupt burst of song resembling that of the Nightingale from a thick bush close to one.

44. *CISTICOLA CURSITANS* (Frankl.). "Boita," Aveiro; "Fuinha," "Fuim," Estoi, Algarve; "Cochicha," Ovar; "Chincha folle," Vagos; "Bentoinha," Santa Clara a Velha, Alemtejo.

Abundant in rushes and long rank grass on edges of marshes or marshy streams near the seaside. Its note is a very distinct, shrill, monosyllabic *tzit-tzit-tzit*, and may be heard when the bird is so far off as to be scarcely visible. It is fond of flying about in circles with festoon curves, uttering its note at each ascending curve.

At Ovar and Estarreja it is very abundant, and at Matto-sinhos it is common and nests on the salt-pans and banks of the creek. It generally arrives at the Foz do Douro (mouth of the Douro) about the 20th of March, and disappears at the end of August or middle of September, a stray bird or two sometimes remaining till the end of October. I have never seen it near Oporto in winter. Dr. Carvalho informs me that at Coimbra it is found all the year round, moving in winter to the higher ground of the rye-fields. Near Abrantes I have met with it in winter as well as summer.

It is both an early and late nester: on the 8th April, 1880, I saw a nest with young birds, and on the 20th July, 1879, I found one still building, and two days afterwards I met with another nest with newly hatched young and some eggs. On the 17th July, 1881, a nest which I found contained three fresh eggs.

The nest, a most remarkable structure, cocoon-shaped, and looking as though made of floss silk, is generally attached to stalks or leaves of long rank grass about a foot or two off the ground; the opening is at the top, narrow and well-concealed. In fact one might at first sight mistake this nest for a mass of spider-web and pass it by. As remarked by

Mr. Howard Saunders, the eggs are very variable. One nest contained three eggs with light greenish-blue ground, one of them without, and two with purple spots. Another clutch consisted of four much larger eggs, white ground with purplish-red spots of two shades and small blotches. These would probably be the pink eggs mentioned as having been met with by some writers, for when fresh they would appear transparent and rosy. They are rather larger than some eggs which I have of the Crested Titmouse (a larger bird), but in coloration and markings they much resemble the latter.

This species was first described by Temminck from skins brought from Portugal by Link and Hoffmannsegg.

45. *ACCENTOR MODULARIS*. "Negrinha," Oporto and Es-moriz; "Pretinha," Leça de Palmeira.

Resident. Common in the north of Portugal and very abundant about the mouth of the Douro, where I have found nests and eggs. This appears to be about the southern limit for this species in Portugal. Dr. Carvalho tells me that it is rarely met with near Coimbra, and Col. Irby mentions that at Gibraltar it is seldom seen and only in winter. Those nests which I have seen in this country have usually contained about three eggs, a smaller complement than is usual in England.

[To be continued.]

VII.—*On an apparently undescribed Hawk of the Asturine Subgenus Urospizias, proposed to be called Urospizias jardinei.* By J. H. GURNEY.

(Plate III.)

AMONGST the Raptorial specimens which were acquired for the Norwich Museum at the recent sale of the collection of the late Sir William Jardine is a Hawk which bears a ticket with the following inscription:—

"ASTUR POLIOCEPHALUS.

*Hab.* } Uncertain—a—284."  
*Auth.* }